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A BANDIT'S PRISONER ON PAROLE.

M. HERBIE DESCRIBES THE SECOND FLIGHT INTO MOUNTAINS.

BELIEVES THEY WOULD NOT HESITATE TO KILL.

[BY THE "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Tsaochiang, May 18th.

M. Marcel Olivier Bérubé, the French prisoner, still wearing the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre in his buttonhole, awarded for his exploits in the 113 Flight Escadrille in the French Army, arrived late this afternoon, from the bandit camp at the foot of Pantzouk, on a "leave of absence" of 24 hours. He gave a graphic account of the trials and sufferings of his companions at the hands of the bandit hordes during the past ten days.

"I came to tell you all that the troops have not withdrawn as had been promised, and as a result, the bandit chiefs are threatening serious reprisals. During the past two days we have marched many miles during day and night, and have only rested for very brief intervals. The bandits are desperate, especially when we are on the march, and if we do not walk fast enough we are prodded either with the rifle butt or bayonet. Even now many of the men are without shoes, while others have their feet so swollen that marching is torture.

"During the past three days we have covered about 30 miles and are encamped within the walls of an ancient Taoist temple, which is situated at the base of Pantzouk but at an elevation of about 500 ft. above sea level. On the mountains across the valley may be seen large numbers of troops continually on guard, and the bandit chiefs told me before leaving this morning, that the soldiers outnumber the bandits about ten to one, and as a result the bandits are about at the end of their patience.

"THE BANDITS WOULD SHOOT. I asked Mr. Bérubé to tell me how he knew that the bandits were desperate and he replied that he was sure that the bandits would not hesitate a moment before shooting any of the foreigners.

"On Wednesday last five of the Chinese captives were lined up and shot, merely because they refused to obey the bandits' commands quickly enough, when the order was given to move on, and, it was said afterwards, attempted to offer resistance.

Mr. Bérubé then described the state of the individual captives. He stated that Mrs. Verrea had been up remarkably well under the continued marches, and had remained continually at her husband's side despite several offers of release. She now wears foreign clothes and appears in good spirits.

Major Pinger, U.S.A., has been elected senior commanding officer. He is wearing a pair of Mr. Musso's trousers which are several sizes too large for him. A dinner jacket was put on him upon the sun. Others who are clothed in dinner jackets include Messrs. Andrea Verrea, and Mr. Leon Friedman.

Mr. Bérubé stated that Mr. W. Smith, of Manchester, who is 63 years of age had a narrow escape from death on Sunday, when he nearly slipped over a rocky path which spanned a deep chasm. He is clothed in blue flannel pyjamas, and wears a large straw hat and carries continually a broken walking stick.

MR. MUSSO SUFFERING. Mr. Musso is suffering more than any of the others and has to be moved in a sedan chair. During the march he fainted twice and was revived with difficulty. His left leg has been paralysed owing to a severe fall last Monday, when he had no leg glasses.

Thanks to the ministrations of Dr. Martens, Mr. Musso has recovered much of his strength but still is regarded as being in a serious condition.

Mr. Bérubé said that Messrs. Powell, Rowlett and himself were in the best of health and that they had suffered but comparatively little from swollen feet while Mr. Saphire was under the doctor's care.

He stated that there were about 400 bandits who kept them under constant surveillance while in any of the temporary camps, and that their guardians were increased to nearly twice that number when on the march.

The present camp is situated in three pagodas of a Taoist temple, but all the pagodas, though at a small distance from each other, are intercommunicating, and the captives are allowed to pass freely from one enclosure to another.

Major Allen commands one group and Mr. J. B. Powell another. The life is in a sense pseudo-military in character, and the captives are forced to eat and sleep with their own group. They are divided as follows into the following groups:—

Pagoda No. 1.—Major Pinger, Solomon, Bérubé, Rowlett, Chang (Interpreter).

Pagoda No. 2.—Mr. Powell, Friedman, Henly, Musso, 2 Chinese.

Pagoda No. 3.—Major Allen, Gensburger, Saphire, Elias, Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Verrea.

Mr. Bérubé is leaving about noon tomorrow to return to camp before sundown, when his parole will expire. He appears in vigorous health and little the worse for his experience, stating that long service in the trenches during 1914-15 fitted him for anything.

MRS. VERREA'S EXPERIENCES.

SITUATION OF CAPTIVES REPORTED DESPERATE.

The Correspondent of the N.C. Daily News telegraphing from Lincheng on May 20th said:—

Mrs. Verrea, the Mexican lady who has hitherto refused to leave her husband, arrived in Lincheng early this morning and is very weak and weary, having been on the road for eight hours.

It is thought from the reports from Pantzouk that the situation of the captives is very serious for the surrounding troops have killed one bandit and captured another. Powell, Allen and Solomon were the first captives taken to the top of Pantzouk (the mountain fortress) just before Mrs. Verrea left and the others are being taken there also.

Mrs. Verrea arrived exhausted and soaked with rain. She says: "It is all a nightmare too terrible for words. They took me away from my husband at first but when I begged to remain with him they allowed me to do so. His hair is gone white, and he was on the verge of a collapse. We were separated from the others after the first night, then forced to march day after day, sometimes all night. The first three nights we were huddled with the bandits and slept on a dirty floor, infested with vermin, but were hardly asleep when we were ordered on. They pushed and kicked us to make us move faster. I was clothed only in a heavy coat over my nightdress, with no stockings and only the bandits' slippers.

FOREIGNERS' COURAGE SPLENDID. "On the second day a Chinese ahead of me slipped and fell over the cliff. In the hill camp we were alone but never had any privacy. The bandits caroused, drank, and smoked opium. The first week we were fed twice daily but were too afraid to eat. Then when the food from the U.S. Reserve Mission came it was like manna from Heaven. The courage of the foreigners was splendid. They tried to make light of the most perilous times and smile.

"I was several times offered liberty, but how could I leave my husband when a bride! On Friday some bandits were killed and others wounded by sharpshooters. They were terribly angry and threatened reprisals if the firing continued. After the parleys with the Government envoys the bandit chiefs were furious. They ordered the Americans to the summit of Pantzouk and ordered the others to follow to-day. Then the foreigners urged my husband to make me return and gave me great cheers as we said goodbye. But I am desolate. Please ask all foreigners in China to insist on the release of their comrades in Pantzouk before it is too late.

Mrs. Verrea is dainty and charming, an aristocrat. Her emotion is too deep for tears.

BANDIT CHIEF AS REFORMER.

A Special Chinese Correspondent, who has been to the scene of the bandit outrage for the N.C. Daily News sent the following telegram on his return to Peking:—

PEKING, May 18th. I have interviewed the bandit leader, Sun Mei-yao, who says that the action taken by the bandits is honest and honourable, with the wish to better the country's condition. He says that the bandits will hold their prisoners until the Government shall abolish the Tachou-ships, disband superfluous troops, adjust the country's finances, declare a condition of internal peace, and issue a statement as to its future programme with regard to the troops.

The bandits, he says, demand that they shall not be interfered with by the regular army, and freedom of action for the betterment of China. They do not want enrolment in the regular army, and are willing to surrender their prisoners if the Government will accept these terms; otherwise, they will continue to hold the prisoners captive.

The bandits state that the country's future must be protected, if they are to live in China to stand. Among the bandits are many prominent Chinese, including a number of returned students from America.

The Premier, Chang Shou-tseng, states that there are only 1,200 tael, but the leader whom I interviewed says that there are no fewer than 3,000. The Premier is optimistic as to an early settlement of the matter and thinks that Wu Yau-jin, the Minister of Communications, should not offer himself as a hostage. He states that in order to protect the foreigners, the troops have been ordered not to fight and the aviators not to drop bombs. However, the bandits are surrounded on a plateau.

The Premier says that Dr. Wellington Koo will immediately assume office, but Dr. Koo refuses to accept the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs until Parliament confirms the appointment. Dr. Koo realizes the importance and gravity of the situation, but has seen too many of his predecessors fail, and therefore will not assume office until his appointment is confirmed.

Plans are seriously being considered to send General Feng Yu-hsiang's Christian troops to fight the bandits and drive them away or suppress them altogether, as was done by Feng's troops in Honan last year. Chang Hsueh-liang, the son of Chang Tso-lin, is reported to have offered to take troops personally to fight the bandits. Young Chang is a man of courage, firmness and determination and, although only 23 years of age, has taken part in several wars, no to mention many fights with bandits. He is probably the most promising leader in China at the present time. The people in the North love him and swear by him.

The President's Office is angry with the N.C. Daily News and refuses to make any comment on its statements. The President is accused here of lack of interest and action in connexion with the outrage at Lincheng.

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THE COLONY'S WAR MEMORIAL

UNVEILING OF THE CENOTAPH YESTERDAY.

IMPOSING CEREMONIAL

Hongkong, united by many ties with the heart of the Empire, established another link yesterday when, with impressive ceremonial, the Colony's War Memorial—a replica of the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London—was unveiled and dedicated to "The Glorious Dead."

This tribute to the Empire's dead occupies a position in Statue Square which has long been known as "the Colony's finest site," and is itself a worthy memorial—certainly a finer one than is possible in Whitehall. The Hongkong Memorial is rendered doubly impressive by reason of the ample space around it, its position near the water front and the fact that it rests on a broad granite base approached by six steps, which leads to a dais approached by three more steps. The granite monument has no decoration beyond laurel wreaths carved in the stone, and the inscription "The Glorious Dead," with the date, 1919, in Roman figures. On either side three bronze flagstaffs project from the masonry and carry, on the centre flagstaff, the Union Jack, flanked by the White and the Red Ensign. The Cenotaph is 35 feet in height, and the base measures 18 ft. 6 inches by 8 ft. 6 inches. Four approaches, kerbed and paved with granite, bisect the grass lawn beyond the Memorial.

As is generally known, Hongkong's tribute to those who died in the War is to include a Nursing Home to be erected at a cost of, roughly, a million dollars. The present memorial cost \$60,000 exclusive of the site, which was dedicated to the purpose by the Government.

Among the large gathering present yesterday, seated in the temporary stands erected around the Memorial, were to be noticed all the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the members of the War Memorial Committee, the Consul of all the Powers represented in Hongkong, practically all the Naval and Military Officers at present in the Colony and a representative gathering of the general public, including a large number of ladies and children.

The verandahs overlooking the Square were thronged with people, whilst on those of the Hongkong Club seats had been specially erected for the accommodation of members and their wives. The official arrangements were remarkably efficient, and the whole proceedings went through without a hitch. The Square was kept clear by cordons of Indian and Chinese police.

At each corner of the steps which constitute the base of the Cenotaph there stood, with arms reversed, a sailor of the Royal Navy, a dark skinned soldier of the Bombay Grenadiers, a khaki-clad "Tommy" of the King's and a member of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Force respectively.

The King's Regt., with bayonets fixed and headed by the Band, marched down from Murray Barracks. The Guard of Honour drawn from the Navy, the Royal Marines, the King's and the other regiments in the Colony, and representatives from the Old Comrades Association, E.A.S.M.A., the Defence Corps and the Police, assembled in the Naval Yard earlier in the afternoon, and marched up to the Cenotaph headed by pipers of the Bombay Grenadiers. Arrived in the enclosure they were flanked by small bodies of sailors from French, American, and Portuguese Naval vessels in the Harbour. The whole guard was then formed in a square round the Cenotaph, and greeted H.E. The Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) on his arrival with a Royal Salute. At that moment the Band struck up the solemn strains of the National Anthem.

His Excellency entered the enclosure accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp (Capt. B. Neville, Royal Marine Light Infantry), and was met by Commodore Graer, R.N., and Colonel C. W. Davy, C.M.G., D.S.O. His Excellency, who was not in uniform, immediately proceeded to inspect the Guard of Honour, and the Regiment.

This having been done, His Excellency mounted the platform set in front of the memorial, accompanied by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. C. R. Duppuy), the Right Rev. D. Pozzoni (Bishop of Tavia and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong), the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald (Minister of Union Church), and Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Chairman of the War Memorial Committee).

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THE SPEECHES.

Mr. Bernard, in asking His Excellency the Governor to unveil the Cenotaph, said: "Your Excellency, The Cenotaph, which you have come to unveil, is an exact replica of the one in Whitehall. It constitutes only part of our War Memorial. A Nursing Home is also being built to fill a much felt need in the Colony. It will enable people in Hongkong to receive the best treatment and attention possible. In this Home, special facilities will be arranged for the men who fought in the Great War, and maintained so nobly the traditions of the Nation. This Cenotaph has been erected by the Community as a grateful tribute to those who gave their lives to uphold the honour and ideals of the British Nation. It will remain as an enduring proof of the loving remembrance in which they are held, and commemorate for all time the supreme sacrifice made by them in defence of the Empire. Sir, I now have the honour to ask you to unveil the Cenotaph."

H. E. The Governor said: "My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen, We have met here to-day to unveil this memorial to those who gave their lives for their country in the greatest war in which the British Empire has ever taken part—a war essentially different from any of the many in which our country has been engaged before. In previous wars Great Britain was represented mainly by her professional Arms and Navies. In this war—into which we entered not from any selfish motive of aggrandisement, but for the preservation of those ideals of freedom and democracy for which the Empire stands—the whole people had to play its part. The monument which we have placed here in the most prominent site in the Colony, where it will be seen by everybody who lands in Hongkong, commemorates, therefore, men of all classes and of every race within the Empire, and for that reason we have thought that the fittest form for it to take was a reproduction of the memorial which was erected in the heart of the Empire. There are probably few of us here who had not relatives, none who had not dear friends, among the eight hundred thousand of the Empire's dead, to whom this monument is dedicated—men of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Mercantile Marine. We are here to pay to them our last tribute of affection and esteem. I feel that nothing that I could say would meet the occasion and I prefer to use the words which the greatest of ancient historians ascribes to the Athenian statesman, Pericles, in the most touching funeral oration that was ever written:—

"Having offered in common the sacrifice of their lives, they have won each for himself a fame which cannot grow old, and the noblest of all sepulchres."

"I speak not of the tomb in which their bodies are laid but of that in which their glory survives for ever."

"For the whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men, and not only are they commemorated by memorials in their own land but even in foreign lands there remains an unwritten memorial of them graven not on stone but in the hearts of men."

To those men, whose name liveth for ever, I unveil this memorial.

At this point His Excellency pulled the cord, and the huge Union Jacks which had covered the memorial descended, revealing the Cenotaph in its completeness.

The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Duppuy) then said the following Dedicatory Prayer:—

"In the faith of Jesus Christ we dedicate this Cenotaph to the sacred memory of those who gave their lives in the Great War. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

After a slight pause, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald recited the following:—

"Christ is risen from the dead; and become the first fruits of them that sleep."

"For since by man came death; by man came also the resurrection of the dead."

"For as in Adam all die; even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

"Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost."

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be; world without end. Amen."

Judas the Machabean, and pray that they may find in God the everlasting reward they have deserved by their sacrifice on the battlefield. "Eternal rest give to them, O Lord; and let perpetual light shine upon them."

His Excellency, The Governor then walked up to the Monument, saluted, laid a wreath, and retired.

Ten buglers from the King's Regiment then ascended the steps of the monument, and impressively sounded the "Last Post," the strains of which were faintly reached as it were by another Bugle Corps at Murray Barracks. Then after a brief pause the Band played the National Anthem.

This completed the official proceedings, and the general public were enabled to place their own wreaths at the base of the Cenotaph.

There was a continuous stream of people visiting the Cenotaph until dusk and the collection of wreaths and bunches of flowers placed at the base of the memorial kept growing. As darkness set in large numbers of Chinese clustered around and in the end it was found necessary to post a special guard of police to guard the tributes. We understand that four policemen will do duty at the Cenotaph for the next two or three days or, until such time as the flowers will be removed.

THE FLORAL TRIBUTES.

The tributes from the various Societies and Clubs and Business Houses were for the most part distinguished by the colours of the Society, Club or House in question. The following is a list of the wreaths and bunches of flowers placed at the base by seven o'clock last night:—

The Governor.
From the Consular Body of Hongkong to Great Britain's Honoured Dead.

In memory of our fallen comrades from the Ex-Active Service Men's Association, 1914-1918.

The British Legion.
From the Society of St. George, Hongkong—in loving remembrance of those who gave their lives in the Great War in defence of the Empire.

From the President and members of St. Andrew's Society—in memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice. Their names liveth for ever more.

From R. H. Kotowall on behalf of the Chinese community of Hongkong, with homage.

From the Committee and members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, in memory of those who gave their lives in the Empire's cause.

In sacred memory of the Glorious Dead from the Parsee community.—But oh, for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still.

Da Comunidade Portuguesa de Hongkong.

From the Royal Navy.

From 2nd Bn. King's Regiment.

From the 24th Bn. K. E. O. Grenadiers.

From the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

Les Murius Francis a leur camarades Anglaises tues pendant la Guerre de 1914-1918.

Aux morts de la Grande Guerre de 1914-1918: le Consul de France et la Francis de Hongkong reconnaissants.

Les anciens combattants Francis a leur freres d'armes tues pendant la Guerre 1914-1918.

Nous ne vous oublierons jamais.

From the U.S.S. Pampanagua.

From the Royal Marines Old Comrades Association, Hongkong and South China Branch—in memory.

In memory of our fallen comrades, Hongkong Police.

In memory of our Masonic dead who died that we might live; from the District Grand Lodge and all brethren, Hongkong, E.C.

From the Warders of Victoria Gaol.

From the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

From the China Coast Officers' Guild. This wreath contained the names of 30 Marine officers who were killed or drowned at sea.

"Il R Console, a nome del Regio d'Italia."

The Consul General de Portugal en home de Macao Portuguesa, 24-5-1923.

In loving remembrance of our dearest nephew, Lieut. Frank Neville Cowper, 3rd Suffolk, from P. H. and N. G. Holyoak.

In loving memory of dear nephew Clifford Lamplugh, R.A.F., from P. H. and N. G. Holyoak.

In loving memory of Ben Chapman, from P. H. and N. G. Holyoak.

From Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co.

In memory of Captain F. W. Evers, M.C. and Lieut. D. A. Macleod, from Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd.

Vinca Sau dales de mao Irmaes, from Francisco Maria Soares.

From Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung.
In remembrance, from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and Staff. (The inscription contains the names of 17 men who fell in the War. The names appear under the headings of Butterfield and Swire, Taikoo Dock and the China Navigation Co.)

From Gilman and Co. Ltd.

In loving memory of 1st Class P. O. Blunsdon, Sub D.S., sunk by German mine, November 3rd, 1914. Greater love hath no man who giveth his life for a friend.

In loving memory of William Howell Stapleton, 26 August 1918.

In loving memory of my dear brother Sgt. Major Gordon C. Nicholls who died at the Battle of Arras, April 12th 1918, from Capt. and Mrs. Pearson and daughter.

To our departed brother, Frank M. Soares, from the members of the Catholic Union Club.

From the W.O.S. S. Sgts., Sgts., of the Garrison Sergeants Mess.

From Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. in loving remembrance of those who gave their lives in the defence of the Empire.

From S. David and Co.

From the members of the Ewo Mess in grateful and loving remembrance of the men who died for the Empire in the Great War.

In memory of 2nd Lieut. R. J. Stevenson, 1st Hants. Regt., who died of wounds in France, May 10th 1918 aged 23.

To the memory of four dear brothers and all the Glorious Dead, from Mr. and Mrs. S. Deacon.

From David Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

From Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bird. In loving memory of Lieut. Henry Doom Vernon, R.M.A.S.—drowned at sea, September, 1914. R.I.P.

From Mr. and Mrs. Bird in loving memory of Squadron Commander Theophilus Chater Vernon, R.F.C.—killed at the Somme, September, 1916.

In loving remembrance of Uncle Will—William Peter Clark, D.C.M., Oxford and Bucks, Light Infantry; also Cousin Harry Saffell, R.A.—Jim and Artie Clark.

In loving memory of Edmund John Waldegrave, 2nd Lieut. R.G.A.—killed in action, August 10th, 1918.

In loving memory of Alec Macdonald; from P. H. and N. G. Holyoak.

In memorial of Messrs. A. G. Victor, G. Bloch, C. E. A. Hance—true sports everyone; from the Committee and members of the V.R.C.

From the Standard Oil Company of New York.

From all the flower men of Hongkong.

In loving memory of F. H. Robinson; from Winnie and Bessie Roworth.

From So Seng-kee, 3-b, Wyndham Street.

In loving memory of Ian Carmichael, R.A.F., from P. H. and N. G. Holyoak.

In memory of my brother A. Brayfield, H.A.C.; from T. H. G. Brayfield, "Flywheel," Taiipo.

In memory of Ian Neil Carmichael, from T. H. G. Brayfield.

There were several wreaths and bunches of flowers without cards.

The Chinese flower sellers of Wyndham Street who had brought a large tribute from themselves were not present when the public laid their wreaths at the base of the Cenotaph, and the Hon. Mr. Irving, noticing this, had their tributes carried up to the dais by four Boy Scouts.

RECORD COCAINE HAUL AT CALCUTTA.

RS. 31,000 WORTH ON "TANDA."

The latest Calcutta papers to hand report a very large seizure of cocaine on the s.s. *Tanda*.

The Customs staff got information that the s.s. *Tanda*, plying between China and India and lying at the Outram Ghat moorings, had on board some of this contraband stuff and immediately got to work. The Customs staff having taken all precautions to guard the vessel, began the work of ransacking the vessel for the cocaine. Having found a clue that the stuff may be in the coal store, the Customs officers set to the work of shovelling the coal in the bunkers. It was a very severe task in the great heat. Their efforts were early crowned with slight success as they were able to find a small quantity of cocaine. This initial success assured them that they were on the right track and the Customs officers redoubled their efforts at shovelling away the coal. After about 300 tons of coal had been turned up and shifted, 620 ounces of cocaine, valued at about Rs. 31,000 was found to the joy of the Customs staff.

It has long been suspected that there is an organised association of smugglers with agents at important foreign ports. No arrests were made as the smugglers and their agents got away from the ship when the Customs staff came on board.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK'S MEMORIAL

THE FINE RECORD OF THE BANK'S STAFF.

Immediately after the unveiling of the Cenotaph, His Excellency the Governor proceeded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's memorial in memory of the men belonging to the Bank who met their deaths during the war.

This memorial, which is placed on a site in the Bank Gardens facing the Praya, takes the form of a striking female figure of Fame, standing six high and holding in her hand a wreath. In front of the figure is a smaller statue, that of a soldier with his kit and rifle. The figure of Fame stands on a pedestal of polished Peterhead granite, on the front of which is a square bronze panel with the inscription:

1914-1918.

"In memory of the men of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank whose lives were given for their Country in the Great War."

Underneath the plate engraved in the granite are the following words:

"They shall not grow old as we that are alive grow old. Age shall not weary them nor the years condemn. At the going down of the sun and in the morning we shall remember them."

On each side of the pedestal there are larger panels upon which the names of the men who fell are inscribed. The whole rests upon a lower base of local granite, and eventually it will be surrounded by a niche, also in local granite, and flanked on either hand by two pillars. There are two smaller pillars on each side of the memorial and these will have been grafted on to them, bronze lamp standards. The design, like that of the Cenotaph, aims at simplicity and it has a general aspect of simple dignity.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN in asking His Excellency to unveil the statue, said: "Your Excellency, it was at the shareholders' meeting in February, 1916, when the Chairman proposed, and it was agreed, that a monument should be erected here in memory of the Bank staff who lost their lives in the War. It was probably thought at that meeting that the War was nearly over and the tale of our losses nearly complete, but we had to wait, also, for nearly three years before a final list of the names of these brave men could be made. They are now engraved on this Monument—42 of them. The Bank staff did its full share of duty in the War. Of those of the old staff who joined the Army, every fourth man was killed. There are now, or have been, serving with us, apart from those commemorated here, 217 men who fought on the various fronts. Many of them had opportunities of specially distinguishing themselves and were duly rewarded, and most of them will bear the marks of their service till their dying day. I think all of us who were not privileged to serve in the fighting forces for reasons of age or otherwise, must still feel somewhat envious of those who are commemorated here and of their gallant comrades who were fortunate enough to survive. It is well that we who mourn their loss should dedicate this Monument to the men who fell in the cause for which we fought the War, so that the memory of their sacrifice shall be preserved for all time, as an example and as an encouragement to the present generation and its successors, and it is especially appropriate that it should be placed on this spot near the headquarters of the Bank of which they were all such loyal servants. I ask Your Excellency to unveil the Monument."

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, before performing the unveiling ceremony, said: "I esteem it an honour to be asked to unveil this monument to the brave members of the Bank staff who fell during the War. The record which you have recounted to us is a fine one, reflecting credit not only on the individual officers and men concerned, but also on their employers who made the sacrifices required to enable so many of their staff to serve in the War. I know from what you have told me, how eager all your young men here were to go to the front, and the difficulty you had in sparing them. The figures you have given us are a fine record for any institution, and I congratulate the Bank on the fine spirit shown by its employees. If we are called upon to perform similar service in the future, I am sure we may rely upon their successors in the Bank's service to play an equally glorious part."

His Excellency then unveiled the statue, and buglers from the King's Regiment sounded "The Last Post."

The Regimental Band of the King's played the National Anthem, after which His Excellency laid a wreath at the foot of the monument. A number of other wreaths were also laid, including one from the Bank staff, and a beautiful wreath from Mr. P. P. Cassidy, a former member of the staff.

His Excellency, in company with Lady Stobbs, Captain Neville, and Mr. Eric Hogg, then drove away.

EMPIRE DAY.

OBSERVANCE IN HONGKONG.

Empire Day was most appropriately chosen for the unveiling of two War Memorials—the community's memorial, and that to the memory of the 42 members of the Staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation who made the great sacrifice in the Great War.

Apart from this Empire Day was observed in the Colony in the customary manner. Government offices and schools were closed for the day and in the City business houses for the most part closed for half the day and in some cases all day. On the Harbour all the naval ships and nearly all the British mercantile ships in port "dressed ship." In the City itself there was a marked absence of display. Along Des Voeux Road Central, from the Hongkong Cricket Club ground right down to the Central Market only a few British flags were to be seen whilst in Lee House Street there appeared to be even fewer.

In the morning there was a special parade of students at St. Joseph's College when prizes for an essay on Empire Day were distributed by the Director of the College. The prizes were donated by the Old Boys' Association and the successful essayists were:

Class I.—Robert Chon (First) and J. A. Johnson (Second).

Class II.—A. E. Sousa.

Class III.—Louis A. Xavier.

Class IV.—George Lun.

Class V.—(H.K.)—Albert Rodrigues.

Class VI.—(H.K.)—Chan Shue Wing.

Class VII.—(Kowloon)—George Pearson.

SERVICE AT THE ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

In the morning a children's service was held at the St. John's Cathedral which was largely attended by children from many of the schools of the Colony, also by Girl Guides and Boy Scouts.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools) and Mr. B. Tanner (Headmaster of Queen's College), were among the adults who attended.

The service was conducted by the Chaplain of the Cathedral (the Rev. H. Copley Moyle) assisted by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. C. R. Duggan), the Revs. G. T. Waldergrave, J. T. Holman, H. S. Bailey, J. Romanis Lee and Noel Evans. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. R. J. Northcote, C.F., who took as his text: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

The preacher said when he was asked to speak at that service he was told that there would be a great number of school boys present and a certain number of grown-up people. He supposed the views of schoolboys and grown-ups were not the same, but, at any rate, they had something in common. The school boys would one day be grown up and the grown-ups were once school boys or school girls. They all started at school. It was at school that they learned most things. They learned to read, to write, to fight, to play; but the most valuable lesson they learned was a lesson which they never really realised how to learn. At school they learned how to make friends. And making friends was not quite as easy as it sounded. There was a secret about making friends. The secret was this. They must be absolutely true to their friends. Whatever happened to them, whoever turned against them, they must never let their friends down. They learned not only how to make school friends but to make a friend of the world. Why they would die for their school, because they loved their friends at school. Sometimes they thought they would like to do something for the world. They would like to follow the good examples of some of the old boys who had gone on before. And the preacher thought that the average boy was anxious, rather than do any great thing in the world, that he would be a true man—a man who would never let another man down.

The preacher likened the whole world to a huge school. When they left school, he said, and went out into the world, the first lesson they learned was that the world was just like a big school, and the men in it were just like school boys. The same lessons held good. The world was a good old place and there were some good people in it. And the best and finest thing they could do in the world was to be true to their friends, true to their homes, true to their country. The man who thought there were no friends like his friends, no home quite as dear as his home, no country quite as splendid as his country. It was quite a mistake, said the preacher, to think that because they loved and were loyal to their own country that they were disloyal to the wider idea of the brotherhood of all nations. The man who was going to be the most to bring all the flags of the world to wave together was the man who was loyal to his own country. The men who made the British Empire great did not go out into the world with the determination to make the world had ever seen. The British people never had, and never would have, any particular wish to rule the world. These men went for the most part like a lot of school boys, driven by the sheer love of strange things. But they went shoulder to shoulder, they

fought back to back, and every one man would not let another man down. That was why the British people came to be trusted. As they stuck to one another so they stuck to their word. Wherever was the British flag they were to be trusted to the last ship, to the last man.

The Cenotaph was to be unveiled that day, the preacher continued. They honoured those men, not just because they were victorious, but because they did the finest thing any man could do in this world. They were true to their own. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The children of the Roman Catholic Schools attended a similar service at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at 9 a.m., conducted by Bishop Pozzoni and assisted by the Clergy and Students of the Cathedral Seminary. The schools participating in the service were: St. Joseph's School of Hongkong, St. Francis' School (Wanchai), Students of the Cathedral Seminary, St. Louis Industrial School (West Point), Aberdeen Chinese School, Shaan Kwai Chinese School, Kai Lap (Chinese School (Wanchai), To Ying School (Mosque Street), and Wa Yee English School (Robinson Road).

Bishop Pozzoni, addressing the children, said: "Dear Children,—Thanks be to God we are assembled here again in this Cathedral to celebrate Empire Day. We are here to unite ourselves with the inhabitants of all those countries and Colonies which belong to Great Britain and from the great British Empire to pray with all our fervour and reverence for its unity and prosperity. It is our duty, whether we be of the British race or not, to do so, for under the British flag we have full religious liberty and freedom from oppression. This is not the case now-a-days. I am sorry to say, under certain other governments which pretend to be civilised and liberal-minded. We have every reason to believe that the prayers which we offered to God on similar previous occasions have been acceptable to Him, however unworthy we might, individually have been; because we shall see this afternoon representatives of every race, creed, and class, of this British Colony united in most heart-felt solidarity, dedicating a monument to those gallant men who fought in the Great War and gave their lives for their Mother Country."

Permit me to take the opportunity of the unveiling of this day of the memorial to those who fell in the great conflict, to invite you again to pray that God may soon grant the beatific vision to those amongst them who have not yet been admitted to it. Permit me also to invite you to pray to those who have already attained celestial beatitude that they may intercede with God and obtain that the British Empire may continue strong in the unity and patriotism of all its Dominions and Colonies, as it was during the Great War when we saw its subjects and members from every corner of the globe meeting on the common ground of self-sacrifice, enduring the greatest privations and the most terrible hardships, sacrificing their lives with the sole purpose of upholding its honour and maintaining its glory. Let us pray to them that the British may continue an exemplar of justice, morality, and religion, based on good education, and be ever ready to fight against any kind of civil oppression or ignorance; that the schools and Universities may continually find under the British flag that protection, assistance, and practical help that has been universally accorded in the past; and as far as we in Hongkong are concerned, I think it is no exaggeration to say that our educational services have always been appreciated and our schools probably more liberally assisted than in any other Colony.

Now, dear children, what conclusion should you draw from this? It is evident that if our Government is so benevolent towards our schools, you must yourselves of its benevolence by attending to your studies especially with diligence, constancy, and more especially with obedience. I presume that all of you have the instincts and feelings of a patriot, and I hope that these will increase and superabound this afternoon at the unveiling of the cenotaph. But, be sure, dear children, that you will not succeed in being true patriots and useful members of your country if you are not daily doing your best to attain true education. First of all remember that true patriotism is based on religion; it should therefore be one of your principal duties, and you should be eager to study it continually and as perfectly as possible; consequently it should be made a necessary part of your daily school work, so that you may become enlightened and educated citizens with a strong national character. You will then be useful auxiliaries in true national development. True religion teaches and inculcates obedience to God and to all lawful authority; if, therefore, you ignore religion, or if you do not train yourselves in the practice of it you will never have the spirit of obedience to God or to lawfully constituted authority. It is my earnest wish that you would devote yourselves wholeheartedly to your education whilst at school so as to develop your moral and spiritual attributes and increase them to the greatest possible extent.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE INTERPORT CRICKET MATCH.

"TAM" SHOULDERS IN TRIUMPH OFF THE FIELD.

The following is an extract from the report of the concluding day of the Interport Cricket match appearing in the N.C. Daily News:—

Peacey, whose 145 not out saved and won the game for his side, was carried shoulder high to the Pavilion by members of the Hongkong team and well deserved the congratulations he received. It was a skillful innings played with excellent judgment, and included 20 fours, a five, two threes and eight twos.

A call for three cheers for the Hongkong Captain was responded to with great heartiness. And Mr. Peacey, in a short speech, commented upon the admirable sporting spirit with which the game had been played, and noted also as a feature of play the very sporting attitude of the spectators, who showed as much pleasure when Hongkong were getting runs as when Shanghai were.

Altogether, it was one of the most interesting interport games witnessed for many years. The Shanghai players may have been a little disappointed, but they had this satisfaction: the Hongkong win was certainly no fluke.


It is possible that the big supply of crackers and "bombs" got ready by the ground staff had been gathered in anticipation of a Shanghai victory, but they served very well for Hongkong and made a suitable commotion when the popular "Tam" was being shouldered in triumph off the field.

SPORTSMANSHIP OVERDONE.

In an Editorial comment on the match the N.C. Daily News says:—

The incident which occurred in the Interport cricket match on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Leach, after having been given out by the umpire, was allowed to continue his innings because in the opinion of the Hongkong men the decision was wrong, was an example of good fellowship and good sportsmanship which we cannot but admire, but apart from the fact that it might have caused the loss of the game—for Leach and Quayle put on 132 runs for this wicket—it was a breach of the rules of cricket. Amateur sportsmen are too prone to waive the rules as an act of courtesy; not only in cricket, but in billiards and other games, and the writer recalls that some years ago Hongkong lost an Interport match on their own ground owing to waiving an objection to a batsman wrongfully handling the ball. In this connection two incidents of a somewhat similar nature occurred at Oxford and Cambridge Universities last year, each of which brought forth sharp criticism from the M.C.C. At Oxford, G. T. S. Stevens was asked to go on batting after the umpire had given him out l.b.w., and at Cambridge, in the second innings of the Free Foresters, G. B. Cuthbertson was allowed to bat as substitute for J. N. Buchanan, who was unwell. Incidentally, Cuthbertson scored 76 not out. On this subject, Mr. Sydney H. Fardon, editor of "Wisden's Almanack," says:—"I am at a loss to understand how anyone can seriously defend laxities of this kind. They rob cricket of all significance and the fact that similar things have happened in the past is nothing to the point. I am a rigid purist in these matters and all for the honour of the game. When in the Gentlemen and Players match at the Oval in 1904 W. L. Murdoch and L. V. Harper were allowed to take the place in the Gentlemen's team of P. F. Warner and George Beldam, both of whom had fielded through the first day, Beldam going on to bowl, I wrote privately to the M.C.C. asking them to give a ruling on the point. They decided that what had happened at the Oval in Beldam's case was an infringement of Law 37, but in view of previous irregularities of the same kind they took no retrospective action. With regard to the question whether the M.C.C. last June, instead of spreading their condemnation broadcast, might not have been content with private reproaches, I cannot do better than quote from a letter sent to me setting forth the M.C.C.'s view: 'It has to be borne in mind that the whole cricket world is always looking to the M.C.C. for right guidance. If there is a tendency to go astray, all that M.C.C. can do is to remonstrate, and surely it is wiser that it should do so publicly. Otherwise there is a risk of errors being repeated some time subsequently, and the excuse being put in that these things had been done in such matches and M.C.C. had not corrected them.'"



Do not devote yourselves to the work of your education principally for the sake of purely financial and material advantages. If you allow yourselves to be animated by the desire of gaining money or of being as soon as possible industrial producers before you have finished your studies, you will make a mistake; and this will have an unwholesome influence on your education and will prevent the proper development of your individuality and capacities; it will lead to the elimination of initiative and the spirit of enterprise and stunt the power of thought. Consequently when you leave school you will find yourselves ill-equipped for your individual different vocations and for loyal service to your country. Let us again, before leaving, pray that God may bless this dear Colony, her Government, the Mother Country, and our august Sovereign, George the Fifth, gloriously reigning. The service closed with the singing of the National Anthem.



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LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]COMMUNISTS IN THE RUHR.
TALK OF PROCLAIMING A
WORKERS' REPUBLIC.LONDON, May 23rd.
Serious communist disturbances have occurred in the Ruhr area, notably at Gelsenkirchen and Dortmund.

Reports from Berlin state that 5 were killed and 30 wounded at Gelsenkirchen, where the Communists occupied the Central Police Station, hoisted the red flag and raided the public houses and shops. The French are not interfering.

According to advices from Cologne 2 were killed and 20 wounded at Dortmund yesterday afternoon in a conflict between a crowd of unemployed strikers, led by Communists, and the security police, who were reported to be unable to cope with the situation. It is officially admitted that there were 21 casualties as the result of similar disturbances at Dortmund, but it is believed that the casualties really number 40.

A prominent Communist asserted that the object was to secure French intervention, leading to the disarmament of the security police and facilitating a possible patch.

PARIS, May 23rd.

Advices from a French source at Düsseldorf state that there are over 50,000 strikers in the Dortmund district. The movement is spreading daily.

The Communists are endeavouring to engineer a general strike in the Ruhr area, and talk of proclaiming a workers' republic on the Ruhr. A re-occupation of the Ruhr railways has been reported.

TERRIBLE SCENES AND BITTER
FIGHTING.

BRUSSELS, May 23rd.

Gelsenkirchen is still in the hands of the Communist commandos and the citizens are terrified. The civilian defence force and the fire-brigade were driven out last night, and at present there is no force available to combat the Communists.

The scenes yesterday were terrible and the fighting was most bitter. The Communists wrecked the police headquarters and then set it on fire.

The commandos had evidently been formed in preparation for the onslaught, for the entire operation was carried out under orders from the leaders, on military lines.

PROTESTS FROM GERMAN AND
POLISH WORKERS.

PARIS, May 23rd.

Advices from Dortmund state that the Association of German Miners, the Union of Christian Workers and the Association of Polish Workers have appealed to the Ruhr miners, denouncing the "work of disorganisation" carried on by Russian emissaries, tending to destroy the miners' unity of front and to annihilate the freedom of the workers.

PROHIBITION AT SEA.

NEW REGULATIONS BEING
DRAFTED.

WASHINGTON, May 23rd.

The officials who are drafting the new regulations will give effect to the Supreme Court's decision in regard to the transportation of liquors in American waters. They have apparently abandoned any hope of "writing round" the decision, so there will be no conflict between the regulations and foreign laws.

In regard to liquor rations for crews, the question has been submitted to Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and it is regarded as certain that it will be referred to President Harding after Mr. Mellon has fully considered it. It is believed that Mr. Mellon will be urged to postpone the enforcement of the regulations beyond June 10th.

DUTCH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON
PROTESTS.

THE HAGUE, May 23rd.

The Dutch Minister at Washington has been instructed to lodge a friendly protest regarding prohibition aboard foreign vessels. Dutch Ministers in other countries are sounding the respective Governments on the same subject.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION
DIFFERENCES AGAIN
APPARENT.

PARIS, May 23rd.

Differences were again apparent at the Reparations Commission on the occasion of an Anglo-Italian recommendation to grant the Hungarian appeal that the Allies would release the lions on Hungarian revenues, in order to facilitate the raising of a loan.

By the Chairman's vote the commission turned down the Anglo-Italian motion, but decided to approve of the Hungarian request that in certain cases provided for in the treaty, obligations, including payments in cash and kind, may be speedily completed.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE
QUESTION OF INDIAN
REPRESENTATION.

SIMLA, May 23rd.

Two Indian members of the Legislative Assembly have tabled resolutions urging India to be represented at the Imperial Conference by the Viceroy and two Indians, presumably in view of the anticipation that the entire question of Indian over-seas will be referred to the Conference.

THE INDIAN MURDERERS.
TRIBESMEN CONSENT TO THEIR
PUNISHMENT.

SIMLA, May 23rd.

A Council of Afridi and Orakzai tribesmen has consented to paying a fine of 50,000 rupees and the destruction of the houses of the murderers of Mrs. Ellis and Major Anderson, and Major Orr. It has also agreed to expel any assassin offending on British territory, and has conceded the right of the British to search tribal territory in case of any future outrage.

POLAR AIR ROUTE.

EXPLORER TO SUBMIT VIEWS ON
IMPERIAL POLICY.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The explorer Stefansson has arrived in London with the intention of submitting to the British Government his views on Imperial policy in the polar regions. Interviewed by Reuter he said he was of the opinion that a new era in the polar regions was opening because China, in his opinion, could now be reached by airship across the frozen ocean.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIA "CONCILIATORY"

FURTHER CONCESSIONS ON THE
FISHERIES QUESTION.

LONDON, May 23rd.

A further Russian Note is very conciliatory, and concedes most of the British demands. It suggests a conference between Chamberlain and British representatives.

After attributing its fresh concessions to the wish to avoid giving anybody grounds for sullying the Soviet Government with the responsibility for any serious consequences to general peace, which a break might produce, the Note expresses readiness to conclude a convention granting Britishers the right of fishing outside the three mile limit, pending the settlement of the international conference, and readiness to pay compensation for the loss of the fishing boats. Likewise compensation for the execution of Mr. Davidson and the arrest of the journalist Mrs. Stan Harding, though it expressly disavows recognition that there has been any irregularity in the latter instances. It agrees to take back two letters signed by Weinstein. As regards the observation of the conditions of the trade agreement in the East, the Note again repels the charge of infringement, and suggests a detailed discussion between representatives of both Governments. It expresses willingness to reiterate or confirm the undertakings given in the agreement, provided a similar declaration be made by Britain.

THE NEAR EAST.

TURKS TALK OF ATTACKING
FRANCE AND GREECE.

LONDON, May 23rd.

A serious situation in the Near East is reported. There are five Greek divisions west of the River Maritza, and the Turks talk of attacking the French in Syria if the Greeks advance on the Maritza, and of taking Mosul if the Allies do not keep the Greeks out of Constantinople. It is opined that it is largely bluff, both sides hoping to extort inadmissible concessions from the Allies.

Meanwhile a Lausanne message reports that the responsible parties are hopeful of a settlement of the Turco-Greek dispute arising from the Greek refusal of the Turkish demand for reparations, as to which it is reported in London that the Greeks are willing to make territorial concessions.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

FRENCH PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO
MR. BALDWIN.

PARIS, May 23rd.

Mr. Baldwin has telegraphed to M. Poincaré, most sincerely hoping for a continuance of the cordial Anglo-French relations, and the maintenance of the Entente, which is the common objective of the two Governments.

M. Poincaré has replied: "I can renew the assurance that the French Government will collaborate heartily with you for the maintenance and development of the relations of friendship and the alliance between our two countries."

THE BALDWIN MINISTRY.

SIR ROBERT HORNE NOT
INCLUDED.

LONDON, May 23rd.

It is announced that Marquis Curzon remains as Foreign Secretary.

Sir Robert Horne, interviewed at Glasgow, said the rumour that he had accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer under Mr. Baldwin was unfounded.

Mr. Leath Wilson remains Chief Whip. Lord D'Erly remains in the War Office.

Sir Robert Horne, in a speech at Glasgow, said that, at least for a time, he had turned his back on any prospect of office in any Ministry.

THE CALIFORNIAN FIRE.

EARLY REPORTS OF LOSS OF LIFE
EXAGGERATED.

LOS ANGELES, May 23rd.

A message from Mexico states that the fire started in a cinema and destroyed four blocks of houses in the Chinese quarter. Fourteen bodies have been recovered. Several are missing, but there are indications that the early estimates as to the loss of life were exaggerated.

(A cable message yesterday stated that 150 Chinese were missing.)

EARL CAVAN IN POLAND.

SPENDING CONDITION OF POLISH
ARMY.

LONDON, May 23rd.

Earl Cavan has concluded his visit to Poland, where he witnessed the manoeuvres of the Polish army at Biedrusk. Speaking at a luncheon, Earl Cavan said he was deeply moved by the reception he had, and tributed the Polish Army, which after three years of independence, he had found in a condition worthy of Poland's great traditions in history.

FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH
IN BESSARABIA.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The fact that the Earl of Ypres is at present in Bessarabia is disclosed in an article in the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia*, which describes the visit as "a hostile act violating the Russo-British trading agreement."

RISH DEPORTEES CHARGED.

LONDON, May 23rd.

Art O'Brien, Sean McGuinn, Sean O'Mahoney and Michael Balvin have been charged at Bow Street with seditionary conspiracy.

TWO NEW CARDINALS.

ROME, May 23rd.

The Pope in secret Consistory has created two new Cardinals, Monsignor Luigi Sincero, Assessor of the Consistorial Congregation, and Monsignor Naselli Rocca, Archbishop of Bologna.

GERMAN HUNGER STRIKERS.

PARIS, May 23rd.

Hoppein, the German Reichstag deputy, and a French communist, Albertini, who have been hunger-striking in prison, have been sent to hospital.

SUMMER TIME IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 23rd.

The Summer-time Bill has by 16 to 5 votes passed both Chambers.

OBITUARY.

PREMIER OF NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, May 23rd.

The death has occurred of the Premier, M. Halvorsen.

UNTHINKING AMERICA.

A HOPELESS COUNTRY FOR
INTELLECTUALS.The greater part of the United States of America (says Mr. Theodore Dreiser in the *New York Independent*) is not able to think. It has material prosperity, beautiful homes, machinery galore, and yet the majority of its people have the mentality of a European or Asiatic peasant. They are concerned with their little marriages, their little deaths. National or artistic problems have no place in their lives.

Take any large, successful organisation. Listen to them talk. When they do not talk business, their conversation is like that of children boys of nine or ten. They know nothing of art, of science, of religion. Literature is the last thing they know anything about. Make an intellectual remark to them and they look like a parrot because it happened that you did not tell them a funny story. This country has wealth and leisure that is as H. G. Wells says, staggering. But its people simply do not think. They are carried away by nuts and fool ideas. You can alarm the young people into universities, with their classrooms and laboratories, and when they come out all they can talk about is Babe Ruth. It is a hopeless country for intellectuals and thinking people. The only thing they can do is to make an existence among themselves, to have a freemasonry of their own from which the rest are excluded.

THE KOHAT OUTRAGE.

ABDUCTED ENGLISH GIRLS
EXPERIENCES.The story of the Kohat outrage and of the abduction and rescue of Miss Ellis says the *Shahwari* correspondent of the Associated Press of India, compels the greatest admiration for the wonderful courage and determination displayed by the abducted girl in horrible circumstances. The dreadful tragedy enacted in the Kohat bedroom in the early hours of the morning of Saturday, April 14th, are best banished from the mind. Their relation can but distract those who prefer to pay a silent tribute to the memory of an heroic English mother who laid down her life in a gallant effort to save her daughter and turn to the inspiring story of Miss Ellis and her rescuers.

In the carrying out their plans the outlaws were assisted by a combination of favourable circumstances, the chief of which was a violent storm of wind which caused doors to bang, branches of trees to crash and creak, and a general uproar which drowned all minor noises, including Mrs. Ellis's efforts to raise an alarm.

Having seized Miss Ellis, the miscreants made off, first in a westerly direction across the polo ground, as already reported, but they almost immediately turned east in the direction of Khushalgarh, making a left-handed circle. They reach the hills east of the Kohat Kotah and south of the Peshawar-Kohat road.

Half carried, half driven up the steep rocky path, the captive girl looked back on the lights of Kohat, centred in the plain below. When she broke, they were the first and looked down upon the main road, the sign of all that law and order and safety which was for the moment so far away. All that day the unhappy captive lay, surrounded by the outlaws, who, she knew, would murder her on a sudden whim, with no covering from the wild winds of the morning but the arch-assassin's coat, which bore ghastly traces of the night.

DRIVEN FORWARD THROUGH THE NIGHT.

At nightfall the journey was resumed. Food of sorts, including hot milk, was obtained for the girl, after taking which she was driven forward through the night. At next four days and nights were a nightmare of crawling and hiding, with ever-growing exhaustion and agony from bleeding feet, added to the hopeless feeling of being taken further and further into the unknown with no gleam of hope yet visible. In spite of all, the spirit of this gallant girl remained undaunted.

On the sixth day her captors brought her to their home in the Tirah. At this time she saw the party and the Afridi and Orakzai jirgahs who had set out to rescue her were entirely in the dark as to Miss Ellis's whereabouts.

EFFECT OF TRIBAL PRESSURE.

On April 20th the situation began to change. Rescue parties were moving up and tribal pressure was closing in from all sides. At this juncture, after a strenuous and tiring journey, Khair Bahadur Kuli Khan, a British Assistant in Kurram, reached Khanki Bazar, the home of the famous and influential Mullah Mahmud Akkondzai.

Here there was still no indication as to where Miss Ellis was. Her abductors strenuously denied all knowledge and all complicity. It is to Kuli Khan's credit that, by the time Mrs. Starr arrived, he had succeeded in securing a reluctant admission that the girl was in a mountain fort eight miles away. The offenders now stood revealed. The danger of Miss Ellis being carried off to a still more distant stronghold, though still great, was lessened. Eventually the Khan Bahadur was able to get a parcel of comforts and a letter of encouragement delivered to the prisoner, who was meanwhile being reasonably well treated by her captors, who, though suffering from exhaustion, and ever present dread and the squallor of her surroundings.

MRS. STARR'S JOURNEY.

In the meanwhile Mrs. Starr, escorted by the gallant Rescuer Bahadur, had set forth on her adventurous mission from Peshawar. For the first few miles all went well; the people were friendly and willing to assist the enterprise. As, however, the party proceeded into the heart of the Orakzai country there were clear signs that the intrusion was not everywhere welcome. Here it was that Moghal Bazar showed his mettle. Undaunted, he smoothed away all attention to a message from Mullah Mahmud enjoining him to turn back and refusing to receive the *Memoir*, and brought his charge to Khanki Bazar in little more than 24 hours after leaving Shinawari. Faced with a *fait accompli* and with the influence of Kuli Khan and his Kurram Jirgah, added to that of several Orakzai Indian Army officers, who were with Moghal Bazar, the Mullah reluctantly acquiesced. That night the joint efforts of these officers succeeded in convincing Ajab, the leader of the gang, that it was to his interest to transfer his captive to the Mullah's quarters, lest he should die of exhaustion or be taken forcibly from him by other tribesmen.

MISS ELLIS IN THE MULLAH'S HOUSE.

The Khan Bahadur went himself with a party of eight miles of mountain track, and Miss Ellis was carried on a man's shoulders back to the Mullah's house. On the morning of April 22nd Mrs. Starr was allowed to see her and throughout that day, while the officials and well-disposed tribesmen discussed a solution of the problem of the release, the captive girl found solace from her long anxiety for the company and counsel of a fellow-Englishwoman. But the danger and anxiety were by no means over.

ABDUCTOR PUBLICLY OUTSHOWN.

Even while the two women conversed, the murderers stood around, fierce and unrelenting and making it clear that the girl was still their captive. There came a moment while the two women were alone with the murderer and news reached the latter that the Afridi lashkar, mobilised at last in the task of rescue, was actually attacking the houses, when tragedy loomed very near again. Shahzada, the actual murderer of Mrs. Ellis, laid hands on Mrs. Starr and hustled her from the room and threats were uttered menacing the safety of both women. The frenzied once brought to the courtyard below, and the Mullah, incensed at the insult to the sanctity of his roof, laid his curse publicly upon Shahzada and his companions. In this dramatic fashion was the balance finally tilted over.

The final surrender of Miss Ellis was swiftly arranged. Demands for other concessions, money, pardon, etc., were abandoned and very early on April 23rd Kuli Khan and Moghal Bazar decided that it was safe to move. Once they had started they let no time elapse which might have resulted in an adverse change in the atmosphere but pushed right through to Shinawari, where they arrived after a twenty-seven miles journey to be welcomed late in the evening by Sir John Massey and the Kohat district officers.

REUNION OF FATHER AND DAUGHTER.

At Kohat Miss Ellis was joined by her father and proceeded to Peshawar where she is staying at Government House.

In the review of Miss Ellis Sir John Massey has boldly assumed mountains of responsibility. Serious and unshaken in those around him and his ever-ready sympathy was a solace in the long days of anxious waiting. (Associated Press.)

MISS ELLIS'S BRUTAL TREATMENT.

APRIL 28th.

The *Allahabad Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent gives further interesting details of Miss Ellis's abduction and rescue.

Miss Ellis to whose phenomenal courage and grit a flood of testimony has been pouring in from all directions, has been able, he says, to reconstruct the whole story with minute exactness and to trace with accuracy the route taken by her captors.

Every stone of the area, traversed, every ravine and every creek, and, finally, every nook and cranny, she knew, and she has for many years been known as a "sportsman" (save the mark!) of keenness and enterprise and who has made these hills his hunting ground. His plans were laid with boldness and deep cunning and were carried out with meticulous care. It was small wonder that he was able to evade the tribal *chikars*. Recognised passes and beaten tracks were avoided like the plague and the gang maintained their selected route through the solitary wastes of the deserted hills trusting no man and treating all the world as its enemy. And so the journey continued.

Through seventy miles of wild and mountainous country was this slip of a girl, not yet 16 years of age, dragged by her fiendish captors—her flapping steps hastened by threats and rustic abusing. At one time only did she braved and bleeding feet. When crossing a pass on which the snow still lay in sheltered spots, Miss Ellis was overcome by weariness and the intense cold. It must be remembered that she wore but her night clothes and a rough coat stained deeply with the blood of Mrs. Ellis which she had been made to put on by Shahzada, brother of Ajab. Shahzada immediately drew his dagger and threatened to kill her in cold blood if her strength gave out. Through the long drawn out agony of that march, threatened and jostled by murderers when she moved, and tied by each arm to a murderer when she slept, and during the poignant suspense of her captivity this wonderful girl's indomitable spirit stood firm and unbroken.

She was able when touch was first established with her by Khan Bahadur Kuli Khan, who had come to Tirah from the Kurram, to write letters to her friends who were working for her release, letters that would serve for all time as a standing example of heroic fortitude. Concise, businesslike sentences, setting forth the demands of the murder gang and conveying her gratitude to those who were striving to aid her—these were scarce a sign of faltering in these lines, not a querulous note nor a tremor of irresolution. Firmly she writes in one of her letters as it might be an afterthought: "Do not delay your efforts. These men will stick at nothing and are continually threatening to kill me."

CHEAPER BEER BUT THIN.

MYSTERY OF VARIED STRENGTH.

CHOICE OF FIVE.

Beer was reduced in London 1d. a pint and 4d. a glass on April 17th, in all public houses and in most City restaurants, as a result of the new Budget.

Several of the more popular clubs in the West End followed suit. Hotels and restaurants of a superior kind said they "did not deal in halfpennies" and kept their beer at sixpence the glass. In other places the matter is being gravely discussed by club committees and directors of hotels.

There was no change in the quality of beer offered. It was just as varied, and in many places just as thin, as it has been, since taxation trebled the price to the consumer.

To the average beer-drinker the question of quality has been wrapped in mystery. In one and the same house he may be served with a glass of beer which satisfies his palate and with another which is little better in taste than water.

FIVE GRADZ.

Before the taxation was reduced beer was brewed by most of the great London breweries in five qualities to sell at 9d., 8d., 7d., 6d., and 5d., a pint. Yesterday these prices were reduced a 1d. a pint by the brewers. The cheapest beer, sold at 4d. a quart before the war and popularly known as "four-ale," is, or should be, to-day 4d. a pint, or just double the pre-war price.

"What is there," a brewer was asked by a *Daily Mail* reporter, "to prevent a publican or restaurant keeper from selling 4d. beer at the price of a better quality?" "Only" the reply was, "the orders of the brewer who supplies the beer. In the case of a tied house, in which only one brewery is concerned, the orders are generally strict. In houses and publicans which are not tied the quality and price may vary, and no doubt to many cases."

"There is nothing to prevent a manager from selling the cheapest beer at the highest price. The only thing he may not do is tamper with the quality after he receives the beer. He must sell it as received. The lack of uniformity in beer and the opportunity offered to the manager or proprietor of a house to sell poor quality beer at the price of better quality is the underlying reason for such complaint, especially among workmen."

"There seems to be room for a reform which would result in raising the all-round quality of the beer offered for sale in public-house, buffet, and restaurant."

"Obviously something might be done," said another brewer, "by requiring every seller of beer to state the quality and the name of the firm supplying it."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE KENYA PROBLEM.

A REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATION.

SETTLERS' DEMANDS.

[FROM "THE TIMES" KENYA CORRESPONDENT.]

Every interest in the European community of Kenya is represented in the official delegation which is accompanying Sir Robert Coryndon, the Governor, to attend the Conference at the Colonial Office. Lord Delamere, who leads the delegation, is one of the original pioneers of the Colony. He is leader of the elected members in the Legislative Council, he is a member of the Executive Council, and he is, perhaps, the central figure in the political life of Kenya. Mr. C. Kenneth Archer is Chairman of the Convention of Associations. Mr. T. A. Wood is not only a member of the Legislative Council and of the Executive Council, but is a pioneer of commercial life in the country as well.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Arthur, of the Church of Scotland Mission, Kisumu, is a leading figure in the mission-field, and secretary of Protestant Missions. It is to him that the European settlers of Kenya look to support the point of view of the Church in regard to the all-important question of the future of the native races. Dr. Arthur, who is accompanying the delegation at the suggestion of the Governor, is not an official member of it. He will not take part in any of the political debates at the Conference, and his sole concern will be the welfare of the native.

LORD DELAMERE'S VIEWS.

Lord Delamere has given me a brief statement of the principles which he and his colleagues regard as at stake. In it he indicates the basis upon which the European delegation will found their arguments. The political position of Indians in Kenya (he said) has been made a test case for the whole Empire, and it is of the utmost importance to South Africa. Apart altogether from local considerations, Kenya cannot "sell the pass."

The issue is not as to whether Indians should govern themselves, or whether India as a unit should sit on the Central Council of the Empire—the Imperial Conference. That has been decided by others. The issue is whether the legislative bodies and the executive departments in Indian Communities which are still under the control of the Colonial Office should be diluted by people inferior in the genius for government to the detriment of the ideals of our civilization and of those other races over whom we rule and whose future we are trustees. We are determined not to agree to any transference of trusteeship.

We are determined not to agree to any degree of dilution of our institutions which would carry with it dangers to the ideals of government in which we believe, or the slightest risk of future Asiatic domination. We are determined to see that dilution is limited to the minimum of representation necessary to represent interests, given as a concession, and not as a right leading to further claims.

We consider that our trusteeship imposes upon us the duty of safeguarding the primitive races in Africa from competition by Asiatics for the posts available to the natives in our own continent.

We stand by the policy laid down at the Imperial Conference of 1918 and reaffirmed in 1921, "that each community should have control of the composition of its own population," and, as to-day the race governing Kenya, and as trustees for the native peoples, we maintain that the competition is for us to decide.

We hold to the policy continued by Mr. Churchill, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, of future European self-government in Kenya, strict control of Asiatic immigration, and the safeguarding of the Highlands for European settlement, under the promises of numerous Secretaries of State.

Lord Delamere's statement, made on the eve of the opening of discussions, indicates that, in spite of the events of the past few months, the European standpoint has not been altered. The three main points at issue still remain distinct—controlled immigration, a form of franchise which will not now or in the future make Asiatic domination possible, and the reservation for European settlers of the upland regions.

Both European and Indian representatives expect that there will be a hard struggle. Lord Delamere and his colleagues, however, are convinced that, without in any way coming to decisions which would be detrimental to India as a member of the Empire, principles will be enunciated which will safeguard the future of the native races of Africa and ensure their development upon the lines which have characterized the colonization of similar portions of the Empire. At the same time, they hope that details can be adjusted by means of which the Indian community now in Kenya will be enabled to take part in the administration of the Colony in a degree compatible with its vested interests, and, more particularly, with its ability.

THE DERBY.

The betting for the Derby, a month ago, according to the Home papers was as follows:

100-14	agst Town Guard	.....Gilpin.
8-1	.....Papyrus	.....B. Jarvis.
100-9	.....My Lord	.....Morton.
100-6	.....Drake	.....Cottrill.
18-1	.....Legality	.....R. Dawson.
18-1	.....Twelve Pointer	.....Persse.
20-1	.....Light Hand	.....Taylor.
30-1	.....Hirth	.....Crawford.
35-1	.....Harry Of	.....Persse.
35-1	.....Bold and Bad	.....Taylor.

BREWERS' CONCESSION.

As the result of a meeting of Burton brewers, at which Col. J. Grettton, M.P., chairman of Bass, Ratcliff and Grettton, Ltd., presided, circulars were issued making concessions beyond those provided in the Budget.

These concessions should enable the price of all qualities of beer, both on draught and in bottle, to be reduced at once by a penny a pint.

Major Boyd-Carpenter, in parliamentary papers, states that the estimated profits of brewing concerns in the United Kingdom for accounting years ended in the Income Tax years were:

1913-14	.....23,070,000
1921-22	.....217,550,000

Major Boyd-Carpenter also stated that the yield of the beer duty in the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31st, 1922, was £212,864,865.

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NEW DIVORCE RULING.

DAMAGES AFTER DEATH OF WIFE
RESPONDENT.

On the issue being raised for the first time under the divorce laws, Mr. Justice Hill on April 17th decided that a husband can make a claim for damages against a co-respondent in a divorce suit which is not commenced till after the death of the wife respondent. In the case in question, *Kent v. Atkinson*, the misconduct was alleged to have taken place in 1918, 1919, and 1920; Mrs. Kent died on July 13th, 1921; and the petition was not launched until May 2nd, 1923, ten months after her death.

Giving judgment, Mr. Justice Hill, after reviewing the facts of the case, said the question was whether such a claim, brought after the death of the wife, could be sustained at all. So far as was known, no such claim had ever been brought before, and it was not the sort of claim that many men were likely to want to bring. It was, however, a question of some difficulty. It turned upon the interpretation of Section 33 of the Matrimonial Causes Act. By that Act the former legislation was abolished, and the Act remodelled the law on the subject. As his lordship understood it, there had to be read into the section the provisions of the Common Law as to actions, and then there had to be struck out so much of them as were inconsistent with the provisions of the Divorce Act—which had to be regarded as overriding the Common Law. Thus no claim for damages could now be maintained if the adultery had been condoned for the provision of the Divorce Act overrode the Common Law principle. The present case depended upon two questions.

1. According to the principles of the Common Law, could an action for criminal conversation be maintained after the death of the wife?

2. If it could, are there overriding provisions of the Divorce Act which say that the action cannot be maintained?

In regard to the first question, there was the wronged husband and the wrongdoer. The wife was only the means, and there was no more reason why the cause of action should die with the death of the wife than where the action was for damages for negligence causing the death of the wife. It seemed to his lordship that an action under Common Law could have been maintained by action on the issue of a writ after the death of the wife.

Regarding the second question, his lordship said there was no doubt that, under Section 33 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, the husband could bring the action as an independent proceeding, and not merely in conjunction with or ancillary to a petition for divorce or separation. If the wife died pending the suit, the petition for damages could still be maintained. The Divorce Act was not so clearly inconsistent with the Common Law principle as to override it. He had, therefore, come to the conclusion that the Common Law principle was not overridden by any provision of the Divorce Act, and that a suit for damages for adultery could be maintained, notwithstanding that the wife was no longer alive at the time of the institution of the suit. He, therefore, decided the issue in favour of the petitioner, who would have costs of the issue. Judgment was entered accordingly.

INCIDENT IN A YORKSHIRE CHURCH.

VICAR'S ALLEGED CURSE.

More is likely to be heard about the incident which occurred on Sunday (April 15th) at St. James' Church, Manston, near Leeds, when, because they remained seated during a procession of which they disapproved, two parishioners were excluded from the blessing at the close of the service by the vicar, the Rev. C. E. Russell. The two parishioners concerned are Mr. W. H. Allanson and Mr. F. Spink, both of whom had assisted in the offertory. License was issued in the procession, and as a protest they remained seated. The vicar paused as the procession passed them and suggested they would be better outside. They declined to leave the church, and then the vicar took the action complained of. Since then the two gentlemen concerned have sworn an affidavit that the vicar anathematized them in the following words: "May the curse of God rest upon you both in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Amen." A special meeting of the parochial church council has been held, and after hearing the vicar, sworn by Messrs. Allanson and Spink, they passed a resolution complaining that the conduct of the incumbent in pronouncing the curse was unbecoming a Clerk in Holy Orders, and constituted an offence against the laws ecclesiastical, and had caused great scandal in that parish and elsewhere. It was also decided humbly to request the bishop to inhibit the incumbent from performing any services of the church until forming any services of the church until sentence shall have been given in the said case. Over 200 signatures have been appended to this petition in the parish.

FOLLOWING IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

The eighteen-year-old son of Mr. Heard, the American newspaper millionaire, has eloped with a young lady student at the University of California, following in that respect in the footsteps of his father, who in early life married a chorus-girl against the wishes of his family. But Mr. Heard, senior, like so many others of the middle-aged, refused to see that snare for the goose is snare for the gosling, and is behaving exactly like the stern parent of the American magazine. Meanwhile his scores of papers, we learn, "refrain from mentioning the event, or the temper of a Yellow Press magnate than to have a first-class scandal for the exclusive benefit of his rivals."

Two Scotsmen decided to become footstallers, but McGregor thought it would be best to keep a bottle in case of an illness. The whisky was bought and put in a place agreed upon. After three days, Sandy could bear it no longer, and he said, "McGregor, I am ill." "Too late," said McGregor. "I was ill all day yesterday."

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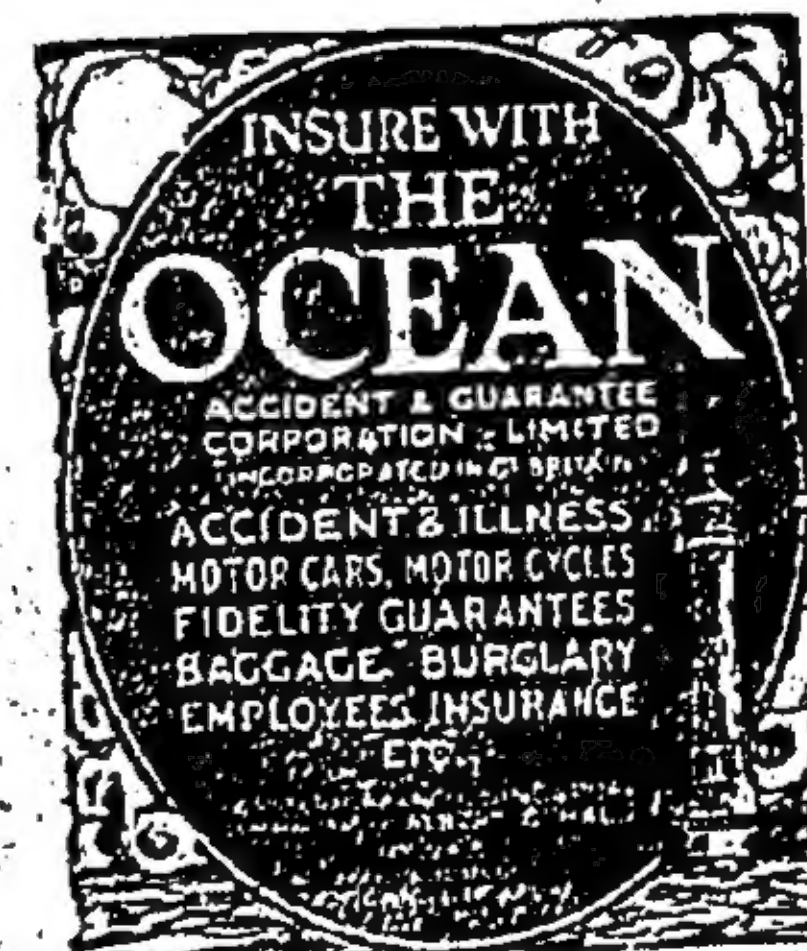
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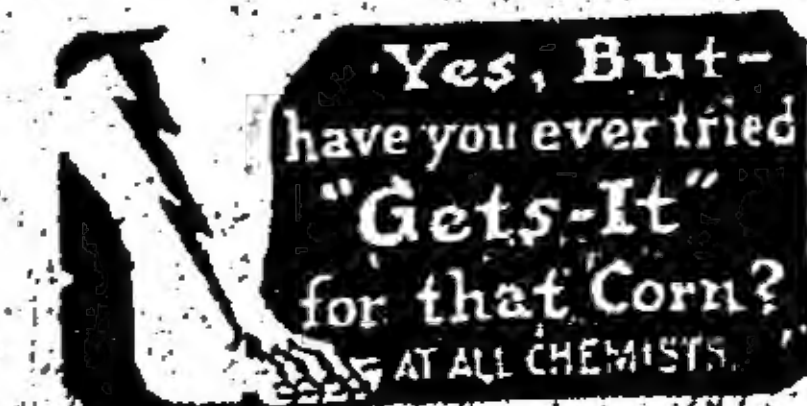
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6A, PARKING ROAD,
AGENTS to Hongkong
and South China;
DODWILL & CO., LTD.
Telephone C. 1030. 2, QUEEN'S BLD.



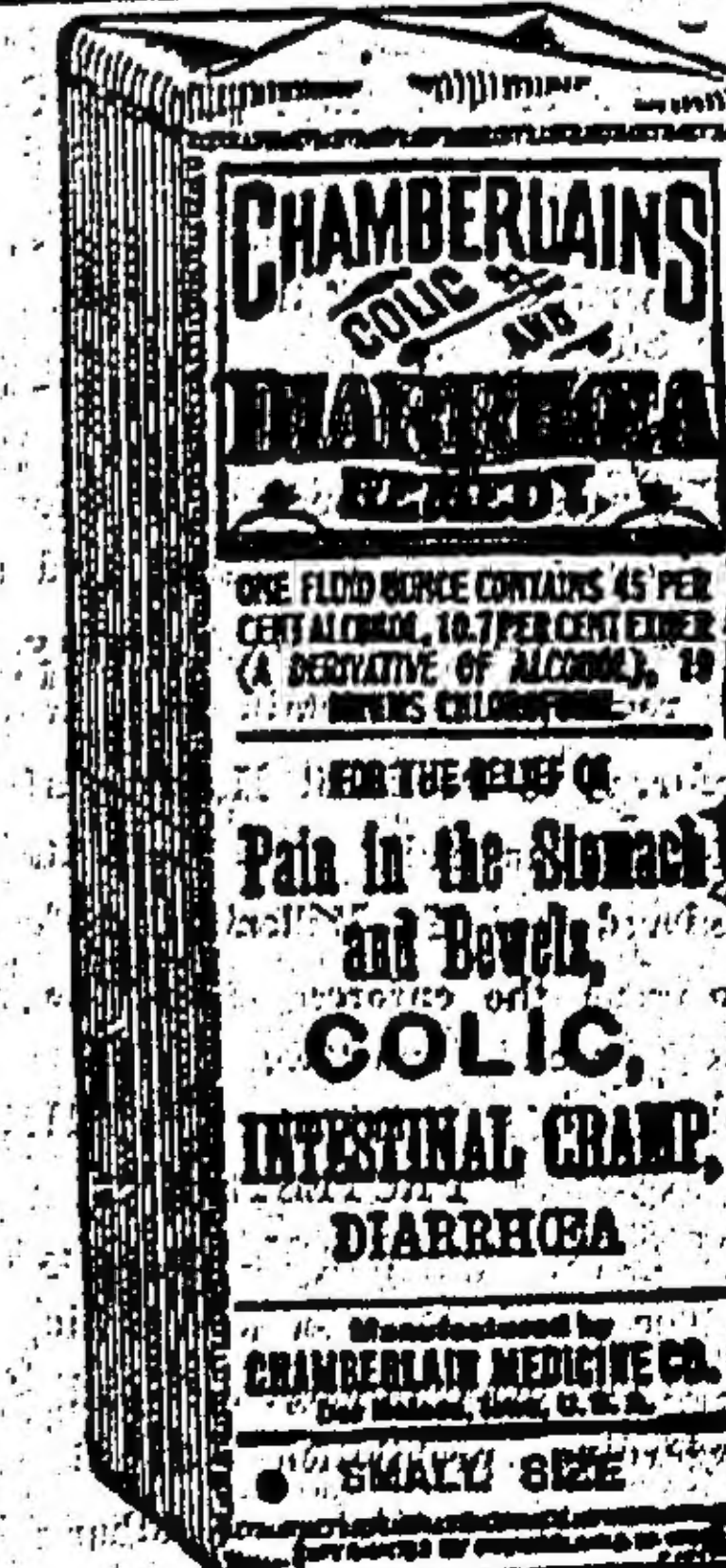
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BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS
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proper contact with
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"ELLERMAN LINE"

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 8th June. — Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" 8th June. — Marseilles, London, Antwerp, & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 17th July.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

A Class Steamers	1st Class £92—2nd Class £82
B Class Steamers	1st Class £84—2nd Class £76
C Class Steamers	1st Class £76

N.B.—C Class Steamers in the above list which have accommodation for a few passengers, but do not carry the above rates.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 789)

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND GRISA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM"	via Suez Canal	25th May
S.S. "OANFA"	via Suez Canal	5th June
S.S. "CITY OF PITTSBURG"	via Suez Canal	10th June
S.S. "KEEMUN"	via Suez Canal	25th June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	For Arr. at High and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMBOISE	—	—	28th May
CORDILLERE	—	—	11th June
ANGERS	—	—	25th June
CHILI	4th May	5th June	9th July
PORTHOS	18th May	19th June	23rd July
ANGKOR	1st June	3rd July	8th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance.)

A CLASS (1st Class)	£55.0s.0d.	B CLASS (1st Class)	£29.0s.0d.
STEAMERS (2nd)	£28.0s.0d.	STEAMERS (2nd)	£12.0s.0d.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

S.S. "MEINAM" loading for HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 27th May.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740. 2, Queen's Building.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Pass in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday, 25th May, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Tuesday, 29th May, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday, 1st June, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

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**P. & O. British India
Apcar and
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Lines**

COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

MADRAS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALFORD"	3,273	28th May, Noon	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"NYANZA"	3,400	30th May, 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"LAHORE"	3,353	4th June	Spore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SOUHAN"	3,700	5th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"JEVORE"	3,218	12th June	do.
"SARDINIA"	3,580	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	3,097	27th June	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	3,813	28th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,341	11th July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	3,093	25th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"ROUDAN"	3,686	26th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	3,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARIM"	3,841	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	3,813	22nd Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACDONIA"	10,512	5th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MONGOLIA"	3,018	19th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	3rd Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	4,224	13th June	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday's Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
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Present operations from Australia with the following—
The Union B.S. Co's Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (See FRANKFURT, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co's Steamers for South America and India via Cape & Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,053	29th May	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.
"DEVANHA"	3,093	3rd June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Japan direct.
"SICILIA"	3,813	16th June	Shanghai only.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th June	Shanghai only.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the ship carrying steamers.
First-class Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON
and
NEW YORKS.S. "ROMAN PRINCE" — on or about 11th June.
S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" — on or about 1st July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 5185 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams (Furprince) St. George's Building [2]**O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU"	Thursday, 14th June
BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.	Friday, 1st June

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.	Tuesday, 5th June
"ATLAS MARU"	Thursday, 21st June

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.	Friday, 1st June
"KIBU MARU"	Friday, 1st June

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.	Friday, 8th June
"HONOLULU MARU"	Friday, 8th June

VICTORIA, BEATTLE, TADOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.	Sunday, 3rd June
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"HAWAII MARU"	Sunday, 3rd June
NEW YORK & PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—Panama and Colon Ports.	Saturday, 7th July

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama.	Monday, 28th May
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passenger.	Monday, 28th May

"KANO MARU"	Every Sunday Noon
"AMAKURA MARU"	Every Sunday Noon
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.	Every Sunday Noon

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to: E. SHIMA, Manager.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
WEIHAIWEI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHOW, PAOTING	"TIENSIN"	On 25th May, 4 p.m.
NINGPO	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th May, 5 p.m.
SEANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"WUHU"	On 27th May, 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"KALCAN"	On 28th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 28th May, Noon.
MANILA	"LIANGCHOW"	On 28th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SEANGHAI & PUKOW	"SOOCHOW"	On 28th May, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SEANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 28th May, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 30th May, Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 3rd June, Noon.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 4th June, 10 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yagatare and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents
Telephone Central 33.
DARBO & BARRAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	At Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Suez, & Aus. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	21st May	26th May, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.
Telephone Central No. 33.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

S.S. "Doylestown"	Due Hongkong 28th May.
S.S. "Moria"	Leave Hongkong 28th May.
S.S. "Moria"	Leave Hongkong 28th May.
S.S. "Moria"	Leave Hongkong 28th May.

U.S. GOVT. ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Cactus"	Due Hongkong 28th May.
U.S.S.B. "West Cactus"	Leave Hongkong 27th May.
U.S.S.B. "West Ivan"	Due Hongkong 12th June.
U.S.S.B. "West Ivan"	Leave Hongkong 13th June.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVING.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT,
General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES,
INDO-CHINA-TRAITS & JAVA.
1st Floor, Queen's Building,
Phone Central No. 3008.
G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"	sailing on or about 5th June.
S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"	sailing on or about 8th July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON"	sailing on or about 5th June.
S.S. "FIUME-L"	sailing on or about 28th June.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "FIUME-L"	sailing on or about 30th May.
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Passengers Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA"	sailing on or about 31st May.
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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

